

Richmond Times-Dispatch

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THE HONOR SYSTEM.

The American Law School Review has been conducting a canvass in the different law schools of the country, as to the merits of the honor system in regard to examinations. This system simply puts a man on his honor when he is standing an examination not to cheat or help another man; watchers being eliminated entirely. The system obtains in many institutions, and originated at the University of Virginia. As a result of this canvass, four hundred and ninety-three students, representing sixty-nine law schools, replied to the question: "Would the honor system in connection with conducting examinations prove successful in your school, or if it is now in effect, is it a success?" Four hundred and fifty-one students answered the question in the affirmative, while forty-two were recorded on the negative side of the proposition so far as the reports show no negative replies were made by students at schools where the honor system prevails. Students at the University of Virginia and at the Washington and Lee University were most emphatic in their support of the system.

Actual experience with the honor system sustains the belief that the verdict of these students is a sound one. Some educational experts hold that the substitution of student control of examinations for faculty control in this way is unwise; but the facts do not bear out their contention. True, there will be dishonorable men, under the honor system; but they are more easily detected and more severely punished than under the system of faculty espionage, for a cheat is much more likely to be found out by his fellows than by the professor. Student trials are usually impartial and just, and if a man is guilty, out of college he goes, no matter who he is.

To put a man on his honor is to trust him. When so trusted, he feels some responsibility in a matter touching his honor; and it becomes for him more than a mere name. The fiber of the man is strengthened under the honor system. It is a positive influence, working upon him; while the espionage system is simply negative.

"It is a system by which the young man at the very beginning of his legal education is brought to realize that in the crucial test to which he is subjected by examination he is not to be watched as a suspect or guarded as a felon, but he is to be allowed to work out his own salvation and his own examination with a simple reliance by those in authority on his pledged honor, that it will be done without assistance from any source. If at the very threshold of his professional education and all through it he realizes that a system of espionage is necessary to keep him from doing wrong, and that, adopting the English idea, he may be guilty of any theft, if only he omit the sin of detection, what must be the effect upon him when the system is withdrawn and he is ushered into the broad fields of professional life, with no one then to watch him in his dealings with his client and with no eye upon him except the eye that never slumbers nor sleeps?"

This was the case, as presented to the American Bar Association in 1905 by Henry St. George Tucker.

GOOD FOR WISE.

An encouraging impetus to the cause of good roads in the Commonwealth has been given by the recent action of the people of Wise county, who have just put themselves on record as favoring a seven hundred thousand dollar bond issue for the construction of better thoroughfares. A system of roads will be macadamized throughout the county, including a few roads through the towns, making a total length of about one hundred and twelve miles. The best citizens are actively and enthusiastically behind the movement, and to use a phrase of the football coach, they will "make it go."

The Big Stone Gap Post in its account of the good roads meeting at Wise Courthouse last Monday, informs us that a committee was appointed to make recommendations as to the necessary bond issue and as to the course to be pursued. This committee, among other things, urged that the bond issue for this purpose should amount to seven hundred thousand dollars. "All of the recommendations of the committee were put to a rising vote," says our contemporary, "and the several hundred people in the court house voted unanimously for such recommendations to the Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors immediately after the meeting went into session and petitioned the court to order an election as outlined above, and the court will enter such an order this week."

The unanimity shown by the people of Wise county in this movement is commendable as it is unusual. That county is to be congratulated on its progressive people, for there seem to have been no chronic kickers and obstructors at the meeting, none of the

too common genus who argue against the new and better order, saying: "My grandfather got along without it, my father did, and I guess I can, too." Between the lines of the story of what they did on Monday at Wise Courthouse it is easy to read that the people there are pulling together for the welfare of their county, and that they are going after good roads in a clean-cut, business-like, aggressive way. Wise is not the wealthiest county in the State, by any means, but the spirit of real progress dwells there. Great is the wisdom of Wise!

RED HOT AT WATERBURY.

There was a hot time in the old town of Waterbury, Connecticut, last Sunday. Shortly before noon the temperature was 74 in the shade. "Everybody fled from the burning city." "The brooks have dried up rapidly during the past week." "A week or ten days ago Morris Brook was a fairly copious little stream a couple of yards wide, and now if you turned it into a trough you could catch it in a pail." "One almost prostrate woman had been hanging on to a strap at the side of the car (from New Haven to Waterbury), and managed to bear up for some time, but finally she could stand it no longer, and collapsed. No one was noticing her, and she pitched headlong from the car, striking on her head. She was taken back to New Haven." In Waterbury the Rev. A. J. Bolster "fell from his pulpit in the Second Advent Church on Cherry Street. Mr. Bolster was in the midst of his sermon when his congregation was alarmed to see him put his hand to his side and fall from the pulpit."

We are indebted to the steamed American for these facts about the summer temperature in its delightful town, that is to say, delightful about the latter part of April, when the cherry trees are in bloom, giving one an idea of a beautiful Japanese landscape, and the air as cool and sweet as that which blows in Richmond every night throughout the summer season. There has been a great deal of complaint about the heat all over New England, and in other parts of the country. A lady writing from Due West two days ago wanted to know whether or not the comet had anything to do with the unusually hot time they are having down there. We think that the comet might have affected the situation at Waterbury this year, if the weather reports did not show that it is always hot along the Naugatuck at this time of the year. Here at Richmond, we never talk about the hot weather in public—it would be against the anti-profanity law, and, besides, what's the use? Is not this world merely a training-school, so to say, for the world to come? not that we are headed in that direction; but because we would comfort the Waterbury American with the assurance that once it get accustomed to the summers on the Naugatuck it need not worry itself particularly about the Sixx.

THE SENATOR FROM VIRGINIA.

The Anderson (S. C.) Daily Mail butts into the Senatorial situation in Virginia long enough to suggest that Governor Mann "should never refuse to appoint as Senator any man who was an applicant for the place immediately upon Senator Daniel's death." The miserable South Carolina sheet adds: "We understand that there were several."

THE GOSPEL IN SHIRT-SLEEVES.

Last Sunday a minister of a church in godly New England, the weather being hot, took a hand primary of his congregation as to whether or not they would regard it as infra dig. for him to shuck his coat and preach in his shirt-sleeves. The story is that there was no immediate response to his suggestion, but that, after submitting the question in such a way that the congregation could not escape, he decided that the axes and it, and immediately took off his coat, displaying a very soft, sweet shirt of the peek-a-hoo style, and immediately proceeded with his exhortations.

"This did not take place in any of the Southern States, we are glad to say, but away up in New England, the home of all the virtues, as the New England people look at it."

The preacher ought to have gone one step further and taken a vote of his congregation as to whether he should not take off his shoes and socks. Why is it that men of this sort are permitted to disgrace the pulpit? P. S. Were the members of the congregation permitted to shuck their coats, also? What was sauce for the ministerial gander should also have been sauce for the patient geese who permitted him to proceed.

GEORGE FIRED IN CONTEMPT.

Judge Sweetland, of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, has adjudged George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, provisionally in contempt of court. This judgment was taken upon the petition of Joseph U. Starkweather, a well known business man of Providence, upon his allegation that as executor of his (Starkweather's) mother's estate, Williams distributed the estate among the relatives instead of turning it over to the children, as provided in the elder Starkweather's will. In February, 1909, Williams was ordered by the Court to return the property, but Starkweather claims that he has never done so, and the Courts now holds him in contempt unless he return the sum of \$2,865, with interest for ten years, and the household property, within sixty days.

This is the story as printed in the Springfield Republican, and it is an interesting story because it brings George Fred back to life once more. We had not heard of him for some months, his political activities having ceased apparently since the last presidential election. We do not know anything about the Starkweather case, and we do not care anything about it, but we are delighted to know that George Fred Williams is still in the

land of the living. A very able man, of good address and fine personal appearance, he promised well at one time in his career, but when he reached the forks of the road in 1898 he went to the left, heading straight for Nebraska, and not to the right. That was a lack of judgment on his part, as he has probably realized many a time since, but now that the Democrats are getting together for 1912, it is hoped that the Starkweather situation may be cleared up in time for George Fred to take the right road once more.

THE SUGGESTION OF A SLAB.

There was something very tomb-stony about the gift of a marble slab to the Contributing Editor on Friday. It was presented by the officers of the Appalachian Exposition to be held in Knoxville this Fall. It was carried in a suitcase and was suitably inscribed, as marble slabs frequently are, and it was accompanied by eight persons of prominence, all active bearers, that being about the number usually selected for occasions of the sort we have in mind. There was a certain suggestiveness in the offering which a person of nervous temperament would not care to think about after the day's work is done and all the lights are put out.

It will be many a long day, it is hoped, before a slab of any sort will be needed in the case of our distinguished contemporary; but as something of the sort will be required in the course of time, there would be no harm in looking them over. The Tennessee marble takes and holds a very nice polish, and is said to be easily worked.

ON THE NORTH CAROLINA LIST.

The Columbia State is entirely right when it says that "only the most exotic and tropical imagination could suggest that Alfred B. Williams is a North Carolinian. Though born in Virginia, Alfred B. Williams was brought up so long in Greenville, S. C., that he can never get out of it. He does not like to get over it. Besides, the Charlotte Chronicle can't spell. Mr. Williams is no 'Idol.' He is an 'Idyl.' Bless him!"

As a matter of fact, however, Williams was brought up in Charleston, not in Greenville. He is more of a South Carolinian than he is a Virginian, but there is no help for it. North Carolina has claimed him, and some patriotic society or other is dead sure to put up a tablet to him. We hope that they will not wait until after he is dead, but that they will build the monument at once.

A DEMOCRAT \$6,000,000 IN DEBT.

Colonel James M. Guffey, of Pennsylvania, is in financial difficulties. He owes \$6,700,000, but he has property that is worth about \$20,000,000, and will doubtless be able to work out of his present embarrassment without serious impairment of his credit.

The incident would hardly command general interest but for the fact that Colonel Guffey ran afoul of Colonel William Jennings Bryan during the last Presidential campaign. Bryan wanted to fire him from the Democratic National Committee on the plea that he had "deliberately and wilfully conspired to defeat what he knew to be the expressed will" of the Pennsylvania Democrats. Guffey was not in favor of nominating Mr. Bryan for President. Guffey was right. Guffey has generally been right. In spite of Bryan's opposition to him, the Pennsylvania Democrats retained him on the Committee and he is still a member of the Committee.

It is a little remarkable that any Democrat should be able to owe more than \$6,000,000, and that fact alone establishes Colonel Guffey's claim to the respect of the American people. It is hoped that he will come out of his business embarrassment in time to put up heavily for the success of Harmon or Wilson or some other good man in 1912.

ICE CREAM IN NEW ENGLAND.

The New Haven Register, moved and instigated by the torrid temperature of that educated town, discourses on "The Truth About Ice Cream," on the Christian Science theory, probably, that whatever is not, unless you think it is, and therefore that New Haven is not hot, so long as one can have the courage in these piping times to think it is cool. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, who has been making all sorts of experiments in food stuffs, having announced that "he who eats of ice cream partakes of forbidden and perilous fruit," has cast, in the opinion of the Register, "an undeserved opprobrium upon a most valuable article of food." It is true that Dr. Wiley does not condemn ice cream and that he only maintains the presence of danger in the stuff which is called ice cream, but even upon this point the Register admits that only "in part at least he is right."

But our contemporary objects, in a measure, to Dr. Wiley's further statement that "if ice cream were simply frozen cream, properly sweetened and flavored, of course there would be no harm in it," and then the Register lays down this proposition: "Undiluted cream is too strong for most stomachs; it is too strong for many pocket-books," thus drawing a fine distinction between the ice cream of economy and the ice cream of commerce.

"If eaten slowly," in the opinion of the Register, "ice cream may safely cool an overheated body, but those who indulge much in the delicacy would do well to know where and how their cream is made, and if they make it themselves, they should be not less

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careful to see that their freezers and all parts of them are clean and antiseptic." It looks to us, at this distance, as if the Register has come out of the argument fairly well committed to this view. It is, of course, always well to know where anything that a person puts in his mouth is made and whether or not the vessels in which the food is prepared are clean and antiseptic, but it would be far better for the overheated bodies of the Yankees in New Haven if they should come down to Richmond, where the skies are always fair and the nights are always cool in the summer time, and breathe into their lungs the bracing air of this delightful town, seated upon its seven hills.

"WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW."

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.) "And they bring a blind man unto Him, and besought Him to touch him. . . . And He put His hands on him, and He asked him if he saw aught, and he looked up and said, 'I see men as trees walking.'"—Mark viii. 22-24.

That is what a blind man saw. We may have better eyes than he had, but we do not see only with our eyes. Every one knows that. We see with our minds. The mind looks out through the lens of the eye as though a glass, and we see. Of course, we need eyes. But how much we see depends upon the seeing mind.

When we realize that sight is mind-seeing, we cannot escape the confession of blindness. Clear seeing means clear thinking. And who will claim the prize for that? We are all brothers of this blind man in his blindness.

This poor man, from universal blindness, presently got his eyes half-open. Christ said, "Do you see anything?" And he answered, "I see men, for I behold them as trees walking." Whether the men looked to him like trees, or the trees seemed to be walking about like men, it is impossible to say. But it is evident what a hazy, blundering vision he had.

We can see better than that. We can tell a man from a tree. Anyhow, we think we can. But can we? Are we sure?

Is not a man thought more of a man if he owns a tree? Suppose he owns a hundred trees, and a great green lawn with a fine house in the midst, is he not more of a man on that account? Does not, then, a tree go into the making of manhood? Shall we regard him as first among men who possesses the most trees?

You will not agree to that, nor will I. We know better than that. We know that it is not what he has, but what he is which makes the true man and settles his place among men. Character means manhood; the best character means the best man, and trees have nothing to do with it. We must not mistake trees for men. But can we say as much for our neighbors? Is it not the common way of estimating men?

Look closely at this blind man of Bethesda, and see if you do not know him. Is not his name Sordani?

What this blind man needs is that Christ shall touch him and open his eyes so that he may recognize a man when he sees one. Aristocracy is an abiding characteristic of human life. It has always existed; it exists everywhere, and it will continue to do so until the end of the world. Aristocrats are simply the best. That is what the word means. And will always be the best. But best in what? The ideal aristocracy—who shall belong to it? Sometimes it has been made of the stoutest muscles; sometimes of the oldest settlers; sometimes of those with the biggest pocket-books.

But Christ settled forever the ideal aristocracy. He cared not for strength, except for strength of character. It mattered not to Him if a man's great grandfather were the patriarch Abraham. He loved the poor man just as much as the rich. Look at the men whom He chose as the actual aristocrats in His own ideal commonwealth. They were selected, not for strength, nor family, nor wealth, nor position, nor even wisdom; but simply for their devotion to their Master. They gladly followed Christ; they were His friends. The Bible makes short work of the conventional aristocrat. The greatest King gets no praise in that just history if he did not obey and follow the will of God. The one inflexible standard of approbation is the rule of righteousness. When society sees with a clear vision touched by the healing hand of Christ, Christian manhood will stand for more than birth or bank account. We shall doubt no more about who or what is a man.

One of the most important advantages of sight is that it gives a knowledge of differences. It makes it possible for us to distinguish between a man and a tree. And this knowledge is one of the most useful things that we can possess, because it tells us what is valuable and what is not. We see what things are really worth.

A large part of the battle of life has been fought and gained when one has learned the difference between a man and a tree. For that is the difference between the great and the small; between mind and matter; between the eternal and the transitory; between earth and heaven. One must recognize the value of things, and it is conditioned upon a sense of proportion. None can succeed who habitually mistake small things for great, or great for small.

There are many who are as blind as this poor man; but they do not know it. They are busy day by day caring for what concerns their bodily comfort—but how about their souls? When a man is alert and busy and interested on Saturday, and busy and interested on Monday, and utterly invisible and asleep on Sunday, I take it that means something. And what can it mean except that these Sunday sleepers are forgetful of their own souls?

My friends—honestly, now—what are you doing for your soul? I can see pretty well what you are doing for

your minds and for your business and for your pleasure. But you have a soul. You know that. And your soul is your most valuable possession. Is it not? This soul of all that makes up your life will determine your eternal future. And your soul needs care; does it not? Your body does, your mind does, your business does. The soul must grow, but, if left to itself, what then? If you do not care for your soul, your soul will simply grow in the way of all things uncared for—it will die! And you will lose your soul!

There is a great difference between a man and a tree, but the largest part of that difference is in the fact that a man has a soul, and a tree has not. There are always some people blind enough to miss that. It takes a clear, true vision to get the right fact in our minds and keep it distinctly there. To set emphasis on great things rather than on small, to value the spiritual side of life above the material, to keep the kingdom of God and His righteousness first and foremost each and every day of our life—this is to know the everlasting difference between a man and a tree.

But why didn't some man get up and give the woman a seat on that trolley car running from New Haven to Waterbury last Sunday?

"The widespread and democratic discussion instigated by the Constitution is proof that that demand is in process of universal formulation." We don't know what it was, but we are glad that it is getting along so well.

"Cohesiveness and co-operation" is the new battle cry of the real estate men of Atlanta, Georgia, and it is a very good cry, not only for the real estate men, but for all other people in that town and in all other towns, as well.

They say that the heat was so intense at Waterbury last week that it stopped some of the watches. Bailey can't claim that one. We said it first.

Quoting with approval a recent editorial article in this paper as to noisy motor cars, the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch says: "With the vast extent of paved streets in the residence sections of Norfolk, the noise of the motor cars during the night hours has become well-nigh unbearable, and there should be some way to check the blatant sounds of the joy-riders that torture the tired people who fain would sleep. The authorities should do something to remedy the nuisance here."

"Too many lives are sacrificed by automobiles, and the laws governing their operations are not nearly so stringent as they should be," thinks the Tidewater Democrat, in commenting on the proposed motor car ordinance for Richmond.

Voice of the People

Communications must not contain more than 300 words. When this limit is exceeded letters will be returned. No anonymous communications will be accepted. Stamped envelope, with the writer's address, must accompany every communication.

Thanks From the King.
 To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—With reference to the resolution of sympathy with His Majesty, the King, and the Queen Mother on the death of the late King Edward VII., received from British and other residents of Virginia, I have the honor to thank you for these kind messages of condolence and sympathy, which are highly appreciated by their Majesties. Believe me to be,
 Faithfully yours,
 A. P. WILMER,
 British Vice-Consul,
 Richmond, Va., July 16.

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

Moving Stairs.

What are moving stairs? Moving stairs, or escalators, were first put into general use in 1900, at the stations of the New York Elevated Railroad. They are steps mounted on endless belts, which are about two to eight feet wide, stretched over two pulleys, and carried on intermediate rollers to prevent sagging. Hand rails on each side travel at the same rate. Electric motors are used, with belts or reducing gears, and the working cost is said to be less than

that of vertical elevators for two of three stories. The escalator in a large New York department store has been found to carry more people than the eight surrounding elevators.

Baseball at Washington.
 Will you kindly tell me if Washington plays at home on August 8, 9, and 10, and who they are playing?
 W. L. ROBERTSON.
 Washington does not play at home on any one of the dates given.

KING IS NOT PREJUDICED AGAINST UNITED STATES

BY LA MARQUE DE FONTENAY.

KING GEORGE has been guilty of no discourtesy in refraining from dispatching a special embassy to the United States to announce his accession to the throne, and it is very unjust to connect the non-appearance of a mission of this kind at Washington with the silly stories of his prejudice against every American—stories for which there is not the slightest foundation. If the King, while sending special embassies to all the courts of Europe, and even to President Fallières, in Paris, has omitted to pay a similar compliment to the chief magistrate of the United States, the cause must be sought on the banks of the Potomac, and not in London.

February last King Albert of Belgium had already appointed the Baron de Beaulieu, one of the most distinguished veterans of the Belgian diplomatic corps, with a staff of secretaries and attachés, to proceed to Washington as a special embassy, to notify President Taft of his accession to the throne. After the nominations had already been made public they were canceled, and although no mention was made thereof in the press, yet it was generally understood that the State Department at Washington had disavowed the dispatch of the special embassy, on the score of the difficulty about providing for the suitable entertainment of its members as the guests of the nation.

Presumably a similar intimation has been made to the British Foreign Office. Otherwise, King George, who, like his father and grandmother, looks upon the maintenance of friendship with the United States as the keynote of the foreign policy of his reign, would certainly never dream of neglecting to pay to President Taft the same respect which he pays to the head of every nation in Europe, excepting Switzerland. For King George is even sending a special mission to the Prince of Monaco, Monte Carlo, to the King of Serbia, and to the Prince of Montenegro. Presumably Switzerland has furnished the court of St. James with a similar intimation, as to the difficulty of housing a mission, that is understood to have been made to the State Department at Washington.

In this connection it may be of interest to add that some years ago, very shortly after the memorable visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to this country, instructions were sent by the State Department to all the American envoys abroad to the effect that they were to discourage visits of royal and imperial personages to this country, on the ground of the difficulty of providing for their suitable entertainment and protection. The money required for their reception would have to be voted by Congress, which would have to incur the charge of legislators an opportunity not only to make capital with their constituents, by opposing the vote, on the plea that it was contrary to republican principles, to devote public money to any such purpose, but also to assail monarchies in general, and that represented by the royal visitor in particular. In speeches calculated to give great offense abroad, moreover, the rivalries which developed during the stay here of Prince Henry of Prussia, between the Federal police, the police of the States, and of the cities which he visited, troubles which led to their arresting one another, and leaving the prince a portion of the time without any adequate protection, convinced the Washington administration that the responsibility of assuring royal visitors from all harm during their stay was altogether too great to be lightly undertaken.

Sir Edward Grey's speech in the House of Commons the other day, proclaiming in no uncertain language the fact that England had no intention of surrendering her control of Egypt to any national government, and that she proposed to retain her hold of the Land of the Nile indefinitely, at

the same time strengthening her army of occupation, with a view to maintaining better order, was followed at once by a big rise in Egyptian funds, and every capital of the Old World, even at Alexandria and in Cairo, the rise embracing not merely the Egyptian government bonds, but stocks in all Egyptian financial, commercial and industrial enterprises. This is perhaps the best illustration of European sentiment with regard to England's occupation of Egypt. It means that the financial credit of Egypt is of every thing connected therewith, is entirely dependent upon the maintenance of British control of the Land of the Nile.

Even the well-to-do Egyptians have been comforted by Sir Edward Grey's pronouncement, since it enhances the value of their possessions and the security thereof, and foremost among them being the Khedive himself, who, though a very rich man, would find his fortune shrink enormously were the English to withdraw, and were he left face to face with the Nationalists. But he and most of the other wealthy Egyptians are deserting the British from Egypt. Now that they have assumed that the English will remain, and that they can rely upon protection against the Nationalist movement, which is strongly imbued with socialism, they are deserting the Nationalist camp and reverting to their former allegiance to the British protectorate.

Lord Shuttleworth, who arrived in this country yesterday to visit his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Bernard James, Sir Richard, who is military attaché of the British embassy at the summer home at Dublin, N. H., received his peerage at the time of King Edward's coronation, and a few days later, through his mother, from Sir Richard, Shuttleworth, who was chief justice in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was this Sir Richard who built Gathorpe Hall, near Burnley, in Lancashire, which to-day the principal country seat of Lord Shuttleworth, the Gathorpe estate, which is very extensive, having, however, been in the Shuttleworth family without interruption for over 600 years. For the Shuttleworths are on contemporary record as having flourished there in the reign of Richard II., and during the Civil War they sided with the Parliament against Charles I. Robert Shuttleworth, on dying without male issue, bequeathed all his property to his daughter and only child, Janet Shuttleworth, married to Sir John James Kay, a distinguished savant, who, in accordance with the terms of his father-in-law's will, assumed the name and arms of Shuttleworth, in addition to his own.

The present Lord Shuttleworth is their son. He may be said to have inherited his father's scientific tastes; for before he was thirty years old he published "Principles of Modern Chemistry," which is still a standard work. He spent over thirty years in the House of Commons, as a supporter of Gladstone, and has been Secretary to the Admiralty, Under Secretary of State for India, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and chairman of committees in the House of Commons. He is at the present time Lord lieutenant of the County of Lancaster, and is very impetuous, in temper, speech and countenance. Of his appearance it has been said that it is of a nature to inspire confidence and to suggest tips of not less than a sovereign, and although his method of delivery in public speaking suggests a fustian orator, his utterances are always worthy of attention. Lord Shuttleworth is married to a daughter of the late Sir Woodbine Parish, and has three other daughters besides Mrs. James, and two sons, the eldest of whom, the Hon. Lawrence Kay Shuttleworth, is heir to the peerage, the baronetcy, and the estates. (Copyright, 1910 by the Brentwood Company.)

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